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Erratum

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Erratum to: Volume Electron Microscopy Study of the Relationship Between Synapses and Astrocytes in the Developing Rat Somatosensory Cortex

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The first version of this article was published online before all of the author's corrections had been incorporated. These include the following:

1. inserting "rat" before "somatosensory cortex" in the abstract.
2. inserting "in S1HL" after "layer IV" in the first paragraph of the section "Results"
3. Removing the line "Dashed lines in D surround the border of the part of the nucleus that is visualized in the image" in the legend of Figure 3.
4. removing the phrase "x, y dimensions" from the three mentions of "slices" in the legend of Figure 4.
5. changing "D-E" to "D-F" in the legend of Figure 3.
6. removing "in 3D" from the legend of Figures 3C and 3D.
7. removing "in layer IV of the developing rat S1HL" from the section "SAS Area" on page 11.
8. replacing Figure 8 with the new figure, provided below.
9. correcting a few other minor typographical errors that did not affect the content of the article.

All of these changes have now been made online and are correct in print. The publisher apologises for the error.

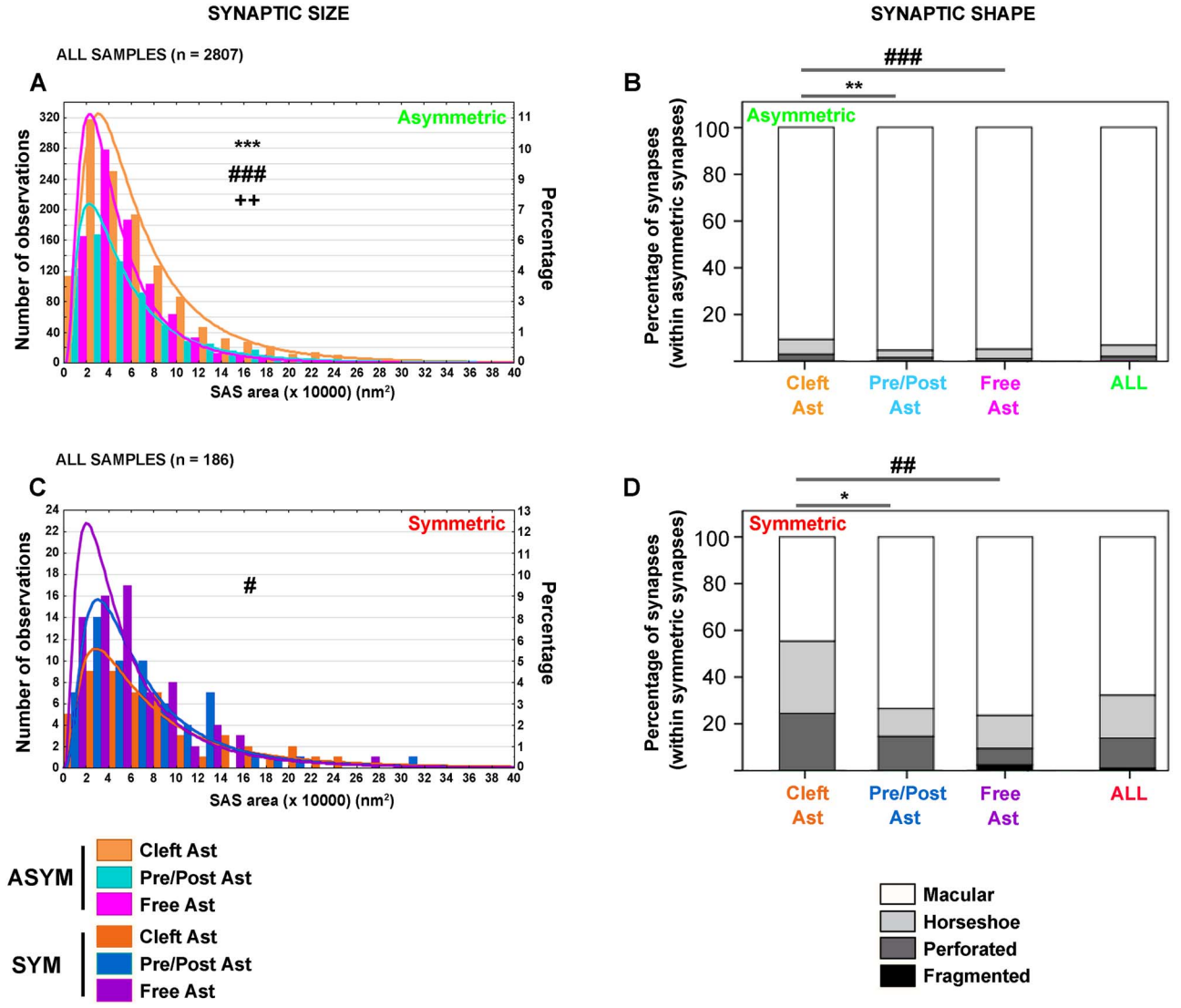

Figure 8. Synaptic size and shape of synapses classified according to their contacts with labeled astrocytic compartments. *A*, Frequency distribution histogram of SAS areas of asymmetric synapses classified according to their 3D contact with the labeled astrocytic compartments in all samples. Larger SAS areas were more frequently found within the population of asymmetric "Cleft Ast synapses" when compared with "Pre/Post Ast synapses" (KS, $P = 0.000$, ***) and "Free Ast synapses" (KS, $P = 0.000$, ###). Larger SAS areas were also more frequently found within the population of "Pre/Post Ast synapses" when compared with "Free Ast synapses" (KS, $P = 0.003$, ++). *B*, Proportion of macular (white), horseshoe (light gray), perforated (dark gray) and fragmented (black) asymmetric synapses classified according to their 3D contact with the labeled astrocytic processes and for all asymmetric synapses. "Cleft Ast synapses" had a higher proportion of synapses showing more complex shapes—horseshoe, perforated, and fragmented—when compared with "Pre/Post Ast" and "Free Ast synapses" (χ^2, $P = 0.002$, ** and $P = 0.001$, ### respectively). *C*, Frequency distribution histogram of SAS areas of symmetric synapses classified according to their 3D contact with the labeled astrocytic compartments in all samples. Larger SAS areas were most frequently found within the population of symmetric "Cleft Ast synapses" when compared with "Free Ast synapses" (KS, $P = 0.016$, #). *D*, Proportion of macular (white), horseshoe (light gray), perforated (dark gray), and fragmented (black) symmetric synapses classified according to their 3D contact with the labeled astrocytic compartments and for all symmetric synapses. "Cleft Ast synapses" had a higher proportion of synapses showing more complex shapes—horseshoe, perforated, and fragmented—when compared with "Pre/Post Ast" and "Free Ast synapses" (χ^2, $P = 0.018$, * and $P = 0.006$, ## respectively). In *A*, *C*, the log-normal function for each category has been represented. The *x*-axis bin = 2 (×10 000) nm^2. See text and Supplementary Tables 6–8 for further details.